MR. PLATT WILL REPLY.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, in expressing the hope that Mr. Vest would not ask for immediate action on his resolution said he desired to offer some remarks on it, but was not prepared to do so to-day. He did not, he said, acquiesce in the law as stated by the Missouri Senator. He believed that the power to acquire territory was inherent in the Nation, and was not subject to limitation. In the remarks he proposed to submit he would endeavor to establish this belief. He thought it perfectly evident that if the United States in fighting a war came into possession of territory the progress of its Army and Navy could not be stopped until the constituted authorities should declare whether it was the purpose of the Government to hold the acquired territory with the ultimate intention of conferring Statehood on its inhabitants.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Platt declared that the power of the Government to acquire territory was full and plenary.

To this proposition, unless it were accompanied by declarations as to the purpose of the Government with respect to the territory acquired, which purpose should be within the power of the Constitution to confer. Mr. Hoar said he desired to enter his emphatic dissent. action on his resolution said he desired to of-

OTHER BUSINESS IN THE SENATE. MESSES, HOAR AND HALE INTRODUCE ANTI-EX-

PANSION RESOLUTIONS. Washington, Dec. 12-In the Senate to-day Mr. Hear and Mr. Hale presented resolutions of citizens of their States remonstrating against the extension of American sovereignty over the Philip-Islands and against the acquisition of foreign territory without the consent of the people of such territory. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Pettigrew introduced a bill authorizing A.

A. Bartlett to raise the battle-ship Maine and nsport it to the United States.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution directing the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee of five members of the Senate and House of Representatives to prepare and carry out plans for the preparation for the celebration of the centennial of Washington as the capital of the United States. Mr. Hoar also introduced the following resolu-

That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report as soon as may be whether some policy may not be established by law by which soldiers in the Regular Army who have families or parents depending on them for support, or whose education or opportunities for business will be seriously interfered with by longer continuance in the military service, and who enlisted for the war or under assurances that they would be held only while the war lasted, may be promptly discharged and their places, so far as necessary, be filled by new recruits.

ANTI-EXPANSION LEADERS.

A LIST OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE LEAGUE PORMED TO OPPOSE SO-CALLED IMPERIALISM.

Boston, Dec. 12.-The Anti-Imperialist League Executive Committee met this afternoon, with ex-Collector Winslow Warren in the chair. It was reported that the Committee on Correspondence is receiving many letters from publishers of newspapers in the Central and Western States offering their services in opposing the policy of annexation. Centres for the formation of leagues and the distribution of literature have already been established in over thirty States. The complete list of vice-presidents is given as follows:

ANDREW CARNEGUE

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, ex-United States Senator.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor.

JOHN C. BULLITT, a prominent lawyer of Philadel-

HERBERT MYRICK, crater of the National Grange.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

PATRICK A. COLLINS, ex-United States Consul to London.

SAMUEL BOWLES, of "The Springfield Republican."

JAMES C. CARTER of New-York.

JAMES C. CARTER, of New-York.

HENRY C. POTTER, Bightpp of New-York.

H. S. PINGREE, Governor of Michigan.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland.

HENRY U. JOHNSON, member of Congress from Inchana.

Ex-President Cleveland wrote under date of

HIS VIEWS COMBATTED BY SUPERINTENDENT BARRINGER OF THE NEWARK EVEN-ING SCHOOLS.

Bishop Henry C. Potter of New-York made an address at the Second Presbyterian Church, in New-ark, last night, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Union, on "National Expansion." Samuel Farrand presided. Bishop Potter made an argu-Farrand presided. Bishop Potter made an argument against the policy entered into by the Government, and declared that the Nation was departing from its traditions and incurring new perils. When he had finished Saperintendent Barringer, of the Newark evening schools, eres in the audience and combatted the Bishop's opinions, saying that the Nation had already conquered, civilized and settled great territories without harm to its institutions, and that it was also a command of Christ to carry the Gospel to the heathen, and that that was what the Nation was about to do.

Mr. Barringer expressed himself strongly in favor of National expansion, and it was evident that the audience generally agreed with him.

DISTRICT BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

A BILL FOR BETTER PROTECTION OF AMERICAN

SEAMEN ALSO CONSIDERED. Washington, Dec. 12.-To-day in the House under

the rules was devoted to consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. Frank A. McLain, who was elected to fill the

SINGERLY'S BANK CASHIER CONVICTED. Philadelphia, Dec. 12.-William Steele, formerly cashier of the collapsed Chestnut Street National Bank, was found guilty to-day by a jury in the United States District Court. The jury was out United States District Court. The jury was out half an hour. Steele was charged with aiding and abetting the late William M. Singerly, president of the bank, in misapplying the funds of the Institution, making false entries in the books and false reports to the Controller of the Currency.

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The name of

COLGATE & CO.

on Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Perfumes, Sachets, Tollet Waters and Dental Powder

corresponds to the STERLING MARK ON SILVER.

FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL BEGUN IN THE SENATE.

MR. MORGAN URGES ITS PASSAGE-HE SAYS THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY HAS BEEN ABRO-GATED BY GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTION.

Washington, Dec. 12.-At the close of Mr. Vest's speech in the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan called up the Nicaragua Canal bill, which was read in full. On behalf of the committee, Mr. Morgan offered the amendments agreed to. Before Mr. Morgan took the floor Mr. Turple suggested the advisability of postponing consideration of the bill until after January 1. He called attention to the fact that the President in his Message suggested that matters should remain in statu quo until the report of the Canal Commission was made it was an open secret, he said, that the Commission would report by the first of the new year. The report would deal with questions timely and vitally important in connection with the bill. It would report officially on the feasibility of the enterprise, the practicability of routes and the estimated expenditure. The work of the Commission had cost \$250,000. Why not wait? Why go it blind?

Mr. Morgan said the country had reached a

conclusion on this question, and would not be satisfied, he thought, to see this session pass without the enactment of legislation which would secure the building of the canal. Nicaragua and Costa Rica recognized what was the universal opinion of mankind that the canal across the isthmus must be built under the protection, control and management of some great maritime Power. The terms of the Menocal-Cardenas concessions proved this. The two sovereign republics became party to stock in the company when organized, Nicaragua retaining 6 per cen of the paid-up stock and Costa Rica 14 per cent. They had waived their sovereign rights in favor of the Congress of the United States. They had waived them for the benefit of their own countries in order to accomplish that without which they were the most minute, microscopic dots on the map of the world. We stood pledged by that treaty with Nicaragua to protect the canal. Our armles must go there if the rights of the canal were invaded. The rights of an exclusive character possessed under the treaty of 1867 were in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. But seven years before Great Britain had procured a treaty with Nicaragua identical in terms so that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty had van-

ished into thin air by Great Britain's act. BRITISH INTERVENTION UNLIKELY.

The question of British intervention was remote. It was only conjured in the minds of those who doubted the wisdom of a canal. If the sense of the Senate were taken, he had no the sense of the Senate were taken, he had no doubt it would be in favor of a declaration that the Clayton-Ballwer Treaty was abrogated. The main difficulty which confronted the Government arose out of the fact that when Mr. Cleveland withdrew the Frelinghuysen Treaty he expressly took the ground that it established an entangling alliance and violated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Bulwer Treaty.
"It could not violate a treaty-that was dead,"
said Mr. Morgan. "So that Mr. Cleveland by
his first diplomatic act against the judgment of
Congress gave vitality to a treaty that was

dead."

A question was raised as to the language of the bill guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal in case the United States was at war." Mr. Morgan said that the language of the bill specifically excepted such a case.

Mr. Hoar differed from Mr. Morgan. If the United States were at war with England and England should dispatch a hostile fleet to San Erangiage, could that fleet pass through without

Princeton, N. J., December 5:
Owing to my absence from home, I have just received your note informing me of my election as a vice-president of the Anti-Imperialist League, I am emphatically and intensely opposed to American imperialism and to pending American expansion. I desire, therefore, to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the action of the club.

BISHOP POTTER OPPOSES EXPANSION.

BISHOP POTTER OPPOSES EXPANSION.

HIS VIEWS COMBATTED BY SUPERINTENDENT

HIS VIEWS COMBATTED BY SUPERINTENDENT

| Comparison of the statement in the bill as to the right of the United States to protect the canal in time of war give us the right to say the canal was not neutral?

Mr. Morgan said no nation would misunderstand the language of the bill, but he was willing to accept any language that would make our right more specific.

Mr. Hoar suggested that the clause relating to the neutrality of the canal should be amended so as to read: "Except as to nations at war with the United States."

Mr. Morgan said he would accept the amend-

Morgan said he would accept the amend-No Senator should vote against the bill

Morgan said the President, to whom Con-

Air. Morgan said the President, to whom Congress had so wisely and confidingly intrusted a fund of \$50,000,000 to be used at his discretion," could certainly be trusted to hear and determine the objections of Nicaragua or Costa Rica or the stockholders of the Maritime Canal Company. Mr. Morgan said his plea to-day was a plea for action. This bill did not seek to build the canal; it simply placed the question in the hands of the President.

In reply to a question.

nands of the President.

In reply to a question, Mr. Morgan said that he did not believe it would be competent for the United States independent of any corporation to proceed to the construction of the canal under the treaty of 1867.

At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech the Senate at 5:10 n.m. adjourned. At the close of Mr. More ate at 5:10 p m. adjourned.

COST OF NICARAGUA CANALA ESTIMATES HERETOFORE MADE SAID TO BE TOO

LARGE. San Francisco, Dec. 12 (Special).-Some important features of the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commilssion, which will soon be submitted to Con

gress, were disclosed to-day by Francis L. Stuart, a prominent civil engineer of Washington, who is back from Nicaragua. Mr. Stuart was the last of the engineers in charge of surveying parties to vacancy caused by the death of Representative leave Nicaragua. He says the surprise in the report Love, of Mississippi, was presented and took the will be the estimate of the small cost of construcwill be the estimate of the small cost of construc-

Love, of Mississippi, was presented and took the oath.

Mr. GROUT (Rep., Vt.) reported the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and gave sotice that he would call it up to-morrow.

After disposing of several District bills, Mr. PAYNE (Rep., N.Y.) called up a bill to amend the laws relating to the protection of American seamen. He explained that it would do away with seamen of the exils of the allotment system, under which seamen have been defrauded of their earnings; the punishment of saliors by imprisonment is greatly lessened; masters are required to ship a full complement of men; the food which the men are to receive is stated, and punishment by flogging is abolished. There was some discussion of the bill, and amendments were offered by Mr. HANDY (Dem., Del.).

At 4.50 p. m. it was suspessed that no quorum was present, and, on motion of Mr. Payne, the House adjourned.

will be the estimate of the small cost of construction of the canal and the ease and speed with which the work can be done. The Commission secured to reach data on many disputed points, and they will millions less than heretofore estimated.

Mr. Stuart made a complete survey of the San Juan River, while another party made borings at frequent intervals between Brito and Lake Nicaragua fifteen miles on the executation. The greatest altitude between Brito and hilly, the soil a soft clay, with little hard rock, and hilly, the soil a soft clay, with little hard rock. In Lake Nicaragua fifteen miles on the east end and one mile on the west would have to be dredged. ragua. This strip of seventeen miles has been reported as rocky and offering formidable work in excavation. The greatest allitude between Brito and the lake is 140 feet, but the ground is rolling and hilly, the soil a soft clay, with little hard rock. In Lake Nicaragua fifteen miles on the cast end and one mile on the west would have to be dredged. On the 124 miles of the San Juan River the canal would have to follow the river for the greater part of the distance, but there are no serious engineering difficulties. The expense and engineering difficulties have both been exargerated, and most of the latest Commission's work is to give data to uphold its estimates and recommendations.

A CANAL BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 12.-Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Presito acquire by purchase from the States of Cesta Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdic tion and sovereignty of such land as may be lesirable and necessary to construct and defend a ship caral. The President is also directed to construct such a canal, and the bill appropriates \$140,00,000 to complete it.

AGAINST AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

A FORMIDABLE COMBINATION AMONG GERMAN MANUFACTURERS.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Consul Monaghan, in a re-port to the State Department, notes the progress of a formidable movement among the German manufacturers to combine against American iron and steel producers. They have become much alarmed at the development of American capacity to compete with them in their own markets. The movement is conducted quietly, to avoid disturbing

movement is conducted quietly, to avoid disturbing public confidence and injuring themselves, but for that reason is the more formidable.

The Consul also contributes an interesting report on the workings of the German law establishing a new railroad zone tariff. This went into operation on October 1, and a comparison of its workings with those of the Interstate Commerce law, especially in the long-and-short-haul section, becomes of value, for this German law is planned on a principle exactly the reverse of the American, law; in other words, the German law establishes a reduced rate for the long haul, with the result of developing manufactures in the country remote from the larger cities, where land and wages are cheap.

MILES AND SCHOFIELD HEARD

THEY ADVOCATE INCREASE AND REOR-GANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

ARGUMENTS MADE REPORT THE HOUSE MILITARY

AFFAIRS COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AVOIDING FRICTION BETWEEN

> THE COMMANDING GENERAL AND THE SECRETARY

Washington, Dec. 12.-General Miles and General Schofield appeared to-day before the House Committee on Military Affairs for a hearing relative to the proposed reorganization and increase of the Army. Two bills for this purpose are pending, one drawn by General Miles and introduced to the Senate as the Hawley bill, and another introduced in the House by Chairman Hull of the

Military Affairs Committee,
At the outset General Miles addressed himself to the general need of increasing the Army without reference to either bill. He said he had always favored the establishment of a fixed standard for Army. The experience of the last year, he said, had demonstrated that the present military establishment was inadequate to maintain the position of the United States ar a first-class Power. It was necessary to consider both military requirements at home and those in the new colonial dependencies abroad, and also the rapidly increasing demands made by the seaconst fortifications. The latter, so far as completed, required some 185 butteries of artillery, and when the entire increase in coast defences was completed 365 batteries would be required. The war with Spain had shown pretty clearly how many men would be required, General Miles said. The war had required 52,000 men for actual field operations at various points. Of these 22,000 men went to Manila, 20,000 to Cuba and 10.600 to Porto Rico. These were men actually in the presence of the enemy. Since then there have been reinforcements for garrison and other purposes. At the same time, the General pointed necessities at home must not be overlooked; the entire frontier had been stripped of troops in the war, and complaints were coming in that lives, families and property of people frontier were jeopardized by this condition. In particular there were fears of an outbreak in the Sloux country because of the absence of troops It was not desirable, therefore, to withdraw forces from the frontier so as to leave them defenceless or to invite disorder. These considerations, said General Miles, had led him to recommend a stant-ard of one soldier for a thousand of the population at home, with native troops on a basis of two for every thousand of population.

VAST RESPONSIBILITIES TO MEET

"If we are to be a first-class Power in the world," proceeded General Miles, "we must have a military system adequate to meet our responsibilities the I believe in making that system so small that it will not be a menace to the American people and at the same time large enough to make it adequate for any emergency."

The science of war had undergone a complete change since the days of our forefathers, General Miles said, and now smokeless powder, longrange rifles and machine guns were the decisive elements. With this changed condition, he believed, one soldier to a thousand population would give an attrely adequate for every need. It would Army of 62,000, according to the last Army entirely adequate for every need, census, and about 75,000 on the estimated population of to-day. In addition to this force, the use of native troops would make an effective body in the

General Miles said that the United States now had a greater number of men abroad than any other country, except perhaps Great Britain. The British force in Egypt was hardly more than 2,500 men. On the basis of two native soldiers for every ousand population, the native troops in Porto Rico would be recruited up to about two thousand and in "uba up to about three thousand, "And if we are to keep the Philippines-and I have no more idea that we will give up Manila than that we will give up Bunker Hill or any other place immortalized in our history," he continued—"then this native force will largely augment our own troops there, and I under-stand the natives are ready to enter upon this ser-

General Miles then turned his attention to the artillery, he urged that the four-gun formation was more desirable than the six-gun in giving | p the decisive ones.

CROSS-QUESTIONED BY DEMOCRATS.

The hearing took a spirited turn when several Democratic members of the committee began crossquestioning General Miles. When Representative Cox, of Tennessee, requested that the minority have an opportunity to ask some questions, Chairman Hull expressed the hope that the committee would not divide on political lines, as it had never before separated into majority and minority

In response to questions, General Miles said that at least two thousand native troops and two thouat least two thousand native toops are two maintain gand American troops were required to maintain order in Forto Rico. At least fifteen thousand were required for Western posts exposed to Indian up-When asked bow many troops were required in Cuba, General Miles said that, as troops were moving there now, he would not go into details on that point, as it might be erroneously con-strued as comment on his superiors in office. He expected that most of the troops would be off for Cuba within thirty days.

"When will the Cuban government be organized?"

asked Mr. Sulzer, of New-York. "I do not know that is a positical question," re-plied the General. He went on to say that proba-bly ten thousand men would be sufficient for Cuba in the near future. The officers in the Philippines estimated they would require twenty-five thousand men, and possibly more. Altogether, about forty thousand men were needed abroad and thirty-five thousand at home.

"When Cuba is independent, the ten thousand can be withdrawn and the Army reduced?" sug-

gested Mr. Sulzer "I would wait until that time comes, and then consider the question," answered General Miles. Whatever is the status of Cuba, it will be necessary to maintain a strong force there for a num-

The General answered Mr. Hay, of Virginia, that there should be no delay because the peace treaty was not ratified. The proper equipping of the Army was essential as a safeguard, a pillar on which the country could rely, whatever came, When Mr. Hay suggested that Jamaica, no larger than Porto Hieo, was governed by a British force of 1,089 men, General Miles said that the conditions



A few years ago a New York newsducted an open discus-sion upon the topic:
"Is Marriage
a Failure?"
The answer
is easy and face. Where

tual love and respect, if there is also health, mar-riage is a success. When health is left out, even riage is a success. When health is left out, even the most ardent love does not count, and marriage

all should realize the dangers of wedlock to people in ill-health. In a case of this kind death lurks on every side—in the kiss of betrothal and the caress of the honeymoon. The man who is suffering from ill-health is a physical bankrupt, and has no right to condemn a woman to be his nurse for life and the mother of babes that inherit his physical weakness.

The Pieres's Calden Medical Discoura acts directly mother of babes that inherit his physical weakness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts directly on the digestive organism. It makes it strong and its action perfect. When a man's digestion is all right his blood will be pure; when his blood is pure his nervous system will be strong and his health

A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate organism of her sex is certain to suffer from general ill-health, and to be an unhappy, help-less invalid and a disappointment as a wife. Her children will be tak, puny and peevish. A happy home is an impossibility for her until her health is restored. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all troubles of the distinctly feminine organism. It cures them speedily, completely and permanently. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Both medicines are sold by all good dealers.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT **Tooth Powder**

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

were different. Porto Rico was adequately garrisoned for a double purpose—as a base for ships and forces, and also to prevent Spain or any foreign Power from attempting to take it. While he dismissed the idea that Spain would make such an attempt, yet it was well to be prepared for a move of that kind from any quarter.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S ARGUMENT At the afternoon session General Schofield, who preceded General Miles in command of the Army, devoted his chief attention to the friction inevitably arising between the Secretary of War and the Comarising between the Secretary of War and the Commanding General under the present system. This had occurred during the command of General Scott, who removed his headquarters to New-York to avoid differences arising with the War Department. It occurred also during the command of General Sherman, who went to St. Louis to avoid friction. The trouble arose out of the system which gave the liead of the Army the name of Commanding General, when in fact he had little or no authority of even influence as Commanding General. Whether he does anything depends largely on his personal relations are not close, then the Secretary of War. If these relations are not close, then the Secretary of War Rets to ignoring the so-called Commanding General. In that event the Adjutant-General becomes a more important official than the Commanding General. General Schofleid urged that one of the most essential features of Army reorganization was to give the President absolute power to select his own commanding officer. Instead of creating the permanent grade of Lleutenant-General, he favored giving the President authority to select at any time a Lieutenant-General-in-Chief, instead of Commanding General, as that would better express the idea that the head of the Army was the executive officer for the President and the Secretary of War. He urged also that the heads of all staff bureaus should be subordinated to the General-in-Chief.

General Schofled though the Army should consist of about 20,000 men for the Philippines, 15,000 for the Indian country and 15,000 as a reserve. He did not believe in underestinating the seriousness of the task in the Philippines, and the only thing to do was to meet the conditions in the best possible manner. manding General under the present system.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL'S POWERS. After General Schofield had finished, General

Miles spoke briefly on what had been said as to the Commanding General. He said the laws now clearly recognized this position as Commanding

commanding General. He said the laws now clearly recognized this position as Commanding General, and one of these laws made the general commanding the Army a member, ex-officio, of the Fortifications Board. He did not approve the suggestion that the head of the Army be an executive staff officer to the President. Most of the time for the last one hundred years the Army had been under the command of a general or a lleutenantigeneral, and that was the practice the world over, lie did not speak from a personal point of view, as he was rendy to be retired at any time. But he believed in the principle of a rank and authority commensurate with the responsibility. General Miles said in reply to a question that he thought it would be better for the President to have the War Ministers more particularly direct the vast administrative work of the War Department, as it was manifestly impossible for any man to come from civil life and at once become familiar with all the latest appliances for war. If the one occupying the chief military position was not liked, then let some one else be placed in military authority. But the selection should not be from so far down on the list as to amount to favoritism, for that would not be approved by the people. General Miles pointed out that three major-generals—Merritt, Brooke and himself—had come through the recent war without hope of recognition. He cared nothing as to himself, but he urged that the services of General Merritt and General Brooke had been such that the rank of lieutenant general for them, as would be kiven under his bill, would be eminently fitting. He referred to the cruel working of the system by which Meade, Hancock and Thomas had never received the rank and recognition over them for eminent, services, two of them going broken-hearted to their graves. and recognition one them for eminent services, two of them going broken-hearted to their graves. General Schodeld strongly indorsed what General Miles had said on giving the amplest recognition and rank to generals for their services. At to-morrow's hearing Adjutant-General Corbin and other bureau chiefs will be heard.

NEW ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL. INTRODUCED BY MR. MCLELLAN-SOMB RADICAL

CHANGES PROPOSED General Miles then turned his attention to the bill drawn by him. He had prepared this, he said, simply to express his views in definite form. He explained in detail the provisions as to cavalry or artillery, infantry and stoff. As to the cavalry organization, he said the tendency was to reduce the number of men in a regiment, as experience had shown that a thousand men was about as many officers, and is supposed to represent the ideas of the younger element. It makes some radical had shown that a thousand men was about as many officers, and is supposed to represent the ideas of men as a colonel could manacuvre with effect. As to the younger element. It makes some radical the staff and has some novel features consolidates the Adjutant-General's and the Into the enemy the first effective blows, which were spector-General's departments in the general staff, the decisive ones. absorbs the Ordnance Department into the Artillery Corps and abolishes the Signal Corps, transferring-tits duties to the Engineer Corps and the officers to the infantry. It gives the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments each a regiment of one thousand enlisted men. It adopts the cavalry strength of the Holls bill, the artillery strength of the Holls bill and the infantry strength of the Miles bill, the artillery strength of the Holls bill and the infantry strength of the Miles bill. One of the new features is a requirement that all officers of the general sand staff shall perform a tour of duty before each promotion, which would give them line duty at least every ten years. This is the German method. The bill also creates an Equipment Department to relieve the Quartermaster's Department, and confines the duties of the latter solely to ransportation.

Mr. McClellan to-day also introduced the Miles bill for the purpose of having it printed and getting it fermally before the Military Affairs Committee.

Mayor of Havana, and a large company of notables were present. The steel coffin containing the remains of the discoverer of America was examined by Señor Govin in the presence of the Captain-General and other high Spanish officials, and found to be intact. It was then before to the cathedral steps by the canons, amid the tolling of bells, and placed on a gun carriage, heavily draped with flags and decorated with flowers.

A solemn procession then moved to the Machina wharf, where the coffin was taken in a launch between lines of twenty-five men-of-war boats to a cruiser. A salute of fifteen guns was fired At intervals of a quarter of an hour all

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION'S FLANS.

PROPOSITION FOR ADJOURNMENT LIKELY TO COME FROM THE CANADIAN SIDE.

Vashington, Dec. 12.-The Anglo-American Joint High Commission held a meeting to-day and adorned until to-morrow. The American and Britisl members held separate meetings before the job: session. The questions considered, it was sal, were those which have been before the Comntsion in the last few days.

1 is understood that the published forecast of an

I is understood that the published forecast of an acournment about December 20 until next March is well based. While no official motion of this sort has been made in conference, the matter has been dicussed, and such a proposition is likely to come from the Canadian side at almost any meeting. The Commissioners continue to reply to all inquities that "the negotiations are proceeding as salsfactorily as could be expected, but no conclusion has yet been reached."

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

LOG LIST OF ARMY PROMOTIONS SENT TO THE SENATE

fashington, Dec. 13.-The President to-day sent the nominations to the Senate: Realar Army, Cavalry Arm: Captains to be majore-CHARLES A. P. HATFIELD, J. B. KERR, J. H. DORST, GEORGE S. ANDERSON.

PH Heutenants to be captains—LESTER W. CORNISH T. R. RIVERS, A. L. MILL, JOHN A. LOCKWOOD HENRY T. ALLEN. and Bautenants to be first Beutenants of Infantry SAMUEL P. LYON, WILLIAM T. SCHENCK.

SAMUEL, P. LYON, WILLIAM T. SCHENCK.

Mical Department: To be assistant surgeons, with rank
of first Heutenant—CLYDE S. FORD, of West Virginia, JAMES R. CHURCH, of the District of Columbia; J. H. FORD, of the District of Columbia; P. M.
ASHIRLEN, of Ohio; E. A. DEAN, of Tennessee;
WALTER COX. of Maryland, R. B. WESTREDGE,
of Ohio; F. H. C. USHER, of Kentucky; S. L.
STEER, of Pennsylvania; W. E. TRUNY, of Pennsylvania, F. F. RUSSELL, of New-York; E. P. WOLFE,
of New-York, EDWARD, PINKHAM, of Massachusetts; L. P. WILLIAMSON, of Missouri; C. E. MARROW, of Virginia. Sond lieutenant of infantry-WILLIAM TALKOTT, Jr. of New-York.

The assistant surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service— J. W. KERR, of Ohio; WILLIAM C. BILLINGS, of Connecticut; GISTAV M. CORPUL, of Georgia; DANA E. ROBINSON of Ohio.

POSTMASTERS.

lode Island—ALBERT C. LANDERS, Newport, 11th Dakota—JOHN A. BUSHFIELD, Miller. TLAY IN TRIAL OF SENATOR KENNEY.

COND WEEK BEGINS WITH ARGUMENT OVER TESTIMONY TO BE ADMITTED.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 12.-The second week of e trial of Senator Kenney on charges of con-tracy and aiding and abetting in the misapplicaon of funds of the First National Bank of Dover gan to-day. When the court opened counsel ok up the argument relative to the admission of stimony by Harry Brockson, who said on Sat enviction in May, cursed Senator Kenney, and reatened to get even with him. Counsel for the scused pleaded for the admission of testimony

tributed to him because he had been warned against Brockson. District-Attorney Vandegrift, in arguing against the admission of the testimony, haid particular stress upon the possibility of a wit-ness, in such an instance as the one in point, se-ing certain persons after his alleged interview with a view to fortifying himself in giving false

For two hours at the afternoon session counsel For two hours at the afternoon session counsel argued the matter pro and con, the defence maintaining its right to answer Boggs's statement that it was impossible for him to have said what Brockson alleged because Boggs had been warned against him. Such testimony as given by Boggs. Mr. Bird argued, impugned the honesty of Brockson, and he had a right to corroborate himself by the testimony of others, to whom he had immediately afterward told what Boggs had spoken. After some consideration Judge Bradford ruled against the defence. Brockson was then cross-examined. He denied having told a newspaper man, after Senator Kenney's last trial, that Boggs had not said what he (Brockson) had testified to. What Boggs did say, as was indicated by the question denied by the witness, was, "Damn it! I know more about Kenney's affairs than any of his Democratic friends."

TROOPS LAND IN CUBA.

NEW-YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA REGI-MENTS ON SHORE-A MODEL CAMP.

Havana, Dec. 12.-The 2024 New-York Regiment began to land at 6 o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock a column about one thousand strong started to march from the San José wharf to the Christina railroad station. The troops were led by Colonel Seyburn and Major Abbot, the regimental band playing. The color sergeants bore the Stars and Stripes and the blue-and-gold banner of the State of New-York. The route, which was a mile and a half long,

was the most direct course from the landing place to the railroad station, and did not pass through the principal streets. There were only the ordinary numbers of people in the streets, and it was only occasionally that cries of "Vive España!" "Vive Americanos!" or "Vive Cuba Libre!" were heard. The onlookers were mostly stient, and were merely curious to see the American soldiers. The regiment arrived at the railroad station at

10:30, and after some delay two trains loaded with troops pulled out of the station. Some of the troops belonging to this detachment are bound for the city of Finar del Rio, about 118 miles from here. The others will be stationed at Guanajay and Mariel, not far from here, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The troops bound for Pinar del Rio are due to arrive there at 5 o'clock this evening The 1st North Carolina Regiment, which ar-

rived here yesterday morning on the United States transport Roumanian, disembarked this morning, and marched through the city with band and colors to camp at Marianao. By the time the regiment had reached the suburb of Corro many hundreds of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure and the children shouting endearing names as the regiment marched along.

The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Marianao, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance, reaching the camp about 11 o'clock this morning, where they were soon comfortably installed. A complete system of underground sewe

and water pipes has been planned at Marianao, though not yet constructed, owing to the delay in getting pipes from the United States. When this is complete the camp will be one of the finest imaginable, with sanitary appliances like those of a town. There are canvas barracks for all the privates, and in the hospital tents, which are floored, are comfortable cots and shower baths. The principal difficulty will be to keep the men out of the city. To this end unusual efforts will be made to amuse them and occupy them in

THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS.

TRANSFERRED TO THE CONDE DE VENA DITO-IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Havana, Dec. 12.-The ashes of Columbus were transferred from the cathedral to the Conde de Venadito this morning. Captain-General Castellanos, General Arolas, Señor Govin, of the Colonial Cabinet; Marquis d'Esteban, the Mayor of Havana, and a large company of notables were present. The steel coffin contain-

boats to a cruiser. A salute of fifteen guns was fired. At intervals of a quarter of an hour all day a single gun boomed the honors paid to an admiral.

The squadron, which is composed of the Conde de Venadito, the Alfonso XII and the Infanta Isabel, is announced to sail for Cadiz to-night.

GENERAL RUIS RIVERA HERE.

HE TALKS OF HIS CAPTURE AND LIFE IN

THE MILITARY PRISON AT BARCELONA. General Ruls Rivers, of the Cuban Army, who has been in a Spanish prison at Barcelona, arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamer La Champagne. General Rivera, who was one of the most active of the Cuban insurgents, was captured in 1897 by the Spaniards, and was at first con-demned to be shot. His sentence, however, was commuted to life imprisonment, and he was sent to the military prison at Barcelona. The United States intervened after the peace protocol was signed, and succeeded in getting him released from

General Rivera was met at the pier by his wife and T. Estrada Palma, of the Cuban Junta. The entire party went to Washington yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral of General Garcia General Rivera, in telling the story of his capture and imprisonment, said:

"While in the hands of the enemy sometimes I was treated well and at others pretty badly, rights. The good treatment came when the Spaniards realtzed that their colonies were lost to them. Four days after my release I was forced to remain in hiding to escape the violence of the populace at Barcelora. The Spanish people were wild at the outcome of the war, and threats were made that I could not go out of the country with my life. succeeded in getting to Paris, and here I am, improving in health day by day. In the Spanish hos . Is the doctors did their best to kill me, but I was like a cat and had nine lives. At the Hospital Ignatic they operated on me for an abcess of the liver, and instead of being in a ward at the time I was kept in a madman's cell. After the opera-tion peritonitis set in, but I got over that,

"I was captured on March 28, 1897, at the hospital of Cabezadas, in the Rio Hondo District of Cuba, Colonel Bacallo and Lieutenant Terry were taken prisoners with me. I had taken the noble Macco's place, and at the time of my surprise by Hernandez de Velasco and two thousand Spaniards, I was very sick. Without delay I was hurried to Havana, and there thrown into the Cabanas. I expected to be shot, and was surprised on December 10 when told that I would have to pass the remainder of my life in a Spanish fortress. That seemed to me worse than death."

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NO CHANGE IN CONTROL OF SAMOA THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT RELIN-

QUISH ANY OF ITS RIGHTS. Washington, Dec. 12 .- The United States Government is not aware that any arrangement has been made for the transfer of title to the Samoan Islands to Germany, and, being one of the parties to the tripartite agreement under which Samoa is now governed, it is not conceivable that any change in the status of the islands can be made without the knowledge of this

Government. The European publication intimating that Germany had acquired sole rights in the Samoan group is recognized as a diplomatic feeler, being another of the attempts which have been made at intervals of three months for the last two or three years to ascertain how a change in the established order as to Samoa would be received in the United States. The workings of the tripartite agreement, it is frankly acknowledged, have not been entirely satisfactory to any one of the three parties-the United States, Great Britain and Germany-but this Government sees no feasible method yet of bringing about a more desirable arrangement. This being the case, and the importance of the islands as a port of call for American shipping promising to become greatly increased in the event of the opening of an isthmian canal, the Government of the United States will not consent to relinquish any of its

FUNERAL OF GENERAL GARCIA TO-DAY.

SERVICES IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH-THE BODY TO BE SENT TO CUBA.

Washington, Dec. 12.-The funeral of General Garcia, the Cuban commander, will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at St. Patrick's Church, in this city. The celebrants of the mass and the honorary pall-bearers have not yet been selected, but will be announced later. The body will be placed in a metallic coffin and deposited in a vault placed in a metalile coffin and deposited in a valit at Arlington, pending its removal to Cuba. The Dolphin will be designated by the Navy Department as the vessel to carry the body to Cuba. She is now lying at the Washington Navy Yard under command of Captain Lyon, and, having been fitted for the accommodation of the President, 18 well suited for service of this character.

THE MAINE'S DEAD. Key West, Fla., Dec. 12.-The dedication here yes-

terday afternoon of a handsome iron fence inclosing the plot of ground in the city cemetery in which rest the bodies of the sailors who were killed in the explosion of the battle-ship Maine, as well as four men from the Winslow, one from the Marblehead, ne from the Newport, one from the Yankee and thirty-six others killed in the war, was the cause of one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed here. The fence was purchased by popular subseription, under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion Encampment No. 69, of Washington, D. C., and Captain Gideon A. Lyon and Major Frank A. Butts, representatives of the order, were here to conduct the ceremonies.

CHINESE STUDENT'S DEATH.

Richard T. Bowe, an Americanized Chinese student, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning, after an operation for appendicitis, and Howe, who was twenty-seven years old, for the last eight years had lived at the Chinese Consulate, No. 26 West Ninth-st. He was studying civil engineer-ing at the New-York University.